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ROYAL BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR



ANNUAL REPORT
OF
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1955



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ROYAL BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman Councillor W. A. RAINE
Vice-Chairman Councillor H. H. BASFORD
The Mayor Councillor Miss G. HANBURY WILLIAMS

Members

Cllr. J. S. COOK	Cllr. Miss B. E. LLOYD
Cllr. B. J. EALES	Cllr. Mrs. M. M. PRESSEY
Cllr. C. G. EASTON	Cllr. F. W. ROEBUCK
Cllr. J. GOULDING	Cllr. J. B. W. TURNER

WINDSOR AREA SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE BERKSHIRE COUNTY HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman Councillor W. A. RAINE
Vice-Chairman Councillor H. H. BASFORD

County Council Representative

Cty. Cllr. Mrs. R. M. CARR

Windsor Borough Council Members

All Members of the Public Health Committee

Co-opted Members

Dr. J. MacINNES	Dr. K. WALTER
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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

S. J. McCLATCHIEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Public Analyst (part time)

THOMAS McLACHLAN, A.C.G.P.C., F.R.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector

F. BARKER, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

Additional Sanitary Inspectors

D. W. WESTMORE, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector (Resigned 21-2-55)

J. M. A. FABEL, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

J. F. LEAH, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector (Appointed 3-6-55)

Pupil Sanitary Inspector

B. P. DENYER

Senior Health Visitor

Miss A. I. McALLISTER, S.C.M., Cert. San. Insp., H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors

Miss C.R. BISHOP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss A. MELLUISH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert

Mrs. M.A. AUSTIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 30-4-55)

Miss M. KELLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Appointed 27-6-55)

Chief Clerk - Miss D.E. ROGERS

Clerical Staff

Miss R. C. HUNT

Mrs. B. HALEY

Miss J. PURCHASE (Appointed 28-12-54)

/ General Assistant : Mr. S. HOWARD

LIST OF CLINICS IN WINDSOR

under the control of the

WINDSOR AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Clinic	Windsor	Clewer
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Fortnightly - Monday afternoon	-
Mr. Finlaison's Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Third Tuesday morning in the month	-
Immunisation & Vaccination	Once every four weeks (Wednesday morning)	Once every four weeks (Wednesday morning)
Child Welfare	Wednesday) 2-4.30 Friday) p.m.	Tuesday) 2-4.30 Thursday) p.m.
Toddlers only	First Wednesday in the month, 2-4.30 p.m.	First Thursday in the month, 2-4.30 p.m.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Kipling Memorial Building,
Windsor.

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Royal Borough of New Windsor.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In all my previous reports I have commented quite fully on most matters for which the Public Health Committee is responsible and also included in my reports certain aspects of the work done on behalf of the County Council. In this way a more comprehensive picture of the Public Health Service of the town has been given.

This year, however, to avoid tedious repetition the report will be much shorter apart from the usual statistics. There has been little change in the administration of the services. Some of the old problems still exist but few new ones have been encountered.

Apart from the temporary loss of Mr. Denyer, who is doing his National Service, the department has remained fully staffed. We were fortunate in immediately replacing one Health Visitor, Mrs. Austin, by Miss Kelly who was a Health Visitor in another part of the county.

The work of the department has been well maintained during the year and the clerical staff is adequate. With the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors the work carried out is limited to the time available. It compares favourably with other parts of the country and no important matter is being neglected.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. J. McCLATCHEY,

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	4,616
Home Population (Registrar-General's Estimate mid-year 1955)	24,950
Number of Inhabited Houses 1955 (estimated)	6,301
Rateable value at 1st April, 1955	£213,059
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£842

Causes of Death in the Borough during 1955

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	2
Tuberculosis, other	-	-
Syphilitic Disease.	-	-
Diphtheria... ..	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal Infections.	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	1
" " Lung, Bronchus... ..	5	-
" " Breast	-	4
" " Uterus	-	-
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	16	10
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	1
Diabetes	-	2
Vascular lesions of Nervous System... ..	11	31
Coronary Disease, Angina.	19	14
Hypertension with Heart Disease	-	2
Other Heart Disease	15	23
Other Circulatory Disease	5	3
Influenza	1	1
Pneumonia	4	9
Bronchitis... ..	7	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum..	2	1
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	-	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis..	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate..	2	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	1
Congenital Malformations.	2	-
Other Defined or Ill-Defined Diseases	4	15
Motor Vehicle Accidents..	4	2
All Other Accidents	2	3
Suicide	2	2
Homicide and Operations of War.	-	-
Total... ..	105	136

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:THEIR PREVALENCE AND CONTROLNotifications

Disease	Under 1 yr	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	Total noti- fied	Sent to hosp- ital
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	16	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	4	10	-
Dysentery	1	2	11	7	4	-	-	3	2	-	30	-
Measles	11	122	147	273	5	-	-	-	-	-	558	4
Whooping Cough	-	-	1	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	13	-

Measles

1955 was a year of Measles incidence as usually occurs every three or four years.

Dysentery

The problem of Sonne Dysentery was encountered in Windsor this year after being fortunately limited to isolated cases for a number of years. The actual lines of contact are always difficult to prove, but spread within the family was common. In this outbreak the greater spread of the disease appeared to be among children in infant schools, and in two schools in particular. More strict hygienic precautions were requested but in some of the less modern schools there were very limited washing facilities. Children need constant direction to wash their hands after using the toilet but contamination from hands to mouth must often take place whilst actually in the toilet. Nevertheless good hygienic habits should be included as part of a child's education and every effort must be made to bring school washing facilities up to standard.

Tuberculosis

New Cases and Mortality during 1955

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 years	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 years	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 years	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 years	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	12	11	-	-	2	2	-	-

During the year there were 14 inward transfers, 17 outward transfers and 6 recoveries reported, also 1 case notified in the previous year was removed from the register as diagnosis was not confirmed, thus giving a total of 206 cases on the register at the end of 1955.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal & Post-Natal Care

Number of expectant mothers who attended Local Health Authority's ante-natal clinic ... 85
 Of these, unmarried mothers totalled. ... 24
 Number of Windsor home confinements attending ante-natal clinic. ... 61
 Total number of home confinements ... 126

Number of mothers who attended Local Health Authority's post-natal clinic. ... 11

No. of Windsor cases confined

Princess Christian Maternity Home ... 97
 Old Windsor Hospital ... 165
 Registered Maternity Homes ... 5
 Colinswood Maternity Home, Farnham Common...)
 Upton Hospital, Slough...) 31
 Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Taplow...)

Frequent comments appear in the national press by persons of limited outlook and experience suggesting that all confinements should take place in hospital. There is no evidence available which convinces this department that a pregnancy which is normal during the ante-natal period is any safer if delivered in hospital.

Unfortunately some members of the profession giving a personal opinion may be quoted by a section of the press encouraging public clamour for more maternity beds. Headlines are such that at first glance one doctor's opinion is thought to represent the bulk of the profession. The enthusiasm for hospital confinement may quite genuinely be anxiety as to the greatest safety for mother and child, but the simple fact that it is more trouble to have the baby at home, together with the possible greater cost, is openly admitted by many. If the reason for misplaced enthusiasm is ignorance, suitable knowledge backed by statistical evidence can be acquired from most Medical Officers of Health.

The policy therefore continues of asking all expectant mothers with suitable home circumstances to have their babies at home. Hospital accommodation is granted on medical grounds and naturally these grounds tend to vary according to the opinion of the individual doctor. The decision is usually based on the opinion of one of the Regional Hospital Board Consultants. It is still surprising that the percentage of home confinements in Windsor is definitely greater than in some other towns which appear to have similar circumstances and population structure. It is not felt that administration of the service in Windsor is too severe but it would be unfortunate if Windsor residents claimed that less rigid arrangements prevailed elsewhere.

The provision of a Home Help during a confinement presents little difficulty in Windsor but it is appreciated that in non-urban areas it is often impossible. In practice it is found that one or two Home Helps concentrating on maternity cases is most suitable.

Analysis of Stillbirths

There was during the year an unfortunately large number of stillbirths but in most cases it was possible to discover some abnormality to which the failure to live could reasonably be attributed. It has been stated in the past that "Prematurity" in itself is an unsatisfactory cause for an infant death but with the stillbirths there has been satisfactory evidence of other defects in all the 8 cases which arrived prematurely. At most only 3 had reached the stage of development where independent existence might have been expected. Two showed congenital abnormalities in the foetus and three showed antepartum haemorrhage, but no one cause is outstanding nor can any useful suggestion be given with regard to preventing these stillbirths at a premature stage.

Of the 9 cases born at term 4 were macerated, showing that death occurred some time before labour.

In only 4 cases, therefore, does it seem that the actual birth process was the likely cause of the stillbirth. Admittedly the total is only a very small number of cases on which to pass an opinion, but there is nothing to suggest how any of the stillbirths could have been anticipated and avoided. In one case caesarian section was made because of foetal distress but without saving the child.

Analysis of Infant Deaths

Of the 9 deaths, 6 were ascribed to Prematurity. Of the latter, 4 left no doubt regarding the prematurity and independent existence after birth would not have been expected.

In 2 of the premature births it seems that the birth process was a contributory factor in the infant death. Post mortems were carried out in both these cases without yielding further convincing evidence. It must be admitted that our knowledge is insufficient and "Cause of Death Unknown" would be a more honest conclusion.

All 3 cases which were not associated with prematurity died due to serious congenital defects.

The only maternal death was one following septic abortion in an unmarried mother.

No attempt has been made to separate infant deaths or stillbirths between confinements taking place at home or in hospital. It will be appreciated that all cases of expected medical abnormality are booked for hospital and so home confinements would tend to show more satisfactory results.

Considering all the cases however, both hospital and home confinements, there is, as already claimed, no convincing evidence that any of the deaths or stillbirths would have stood any better chance of survival by being confined in hospital. At the same time no case of a successful hospital confinement, booked on social grounds, has suggested that the health of mother and child immediately after birth would have been any less satisfactory had the confinement taken place at home.

In the light of our insufficient knowledge it seems, therefore, that the most obvious place to find the solution is in the period of ante-natal care. When maternal deaths were more frequent there was justifiable clamour that these should be prevented. Infant deaths, mostly taking place within a few days of birth, do receive certain public attention while stillbirths are largely left to the concern of the unfortunate and expectant mother.

It would be preferable if the energy of those demanding more hospital maternity accommodation was directed towards more efficient ante-natal care. Even present day opinion on what is now considered efficient ante-natal care might have to be revised and more time directed towards research during this period. The frequency of examination is not sufficient and it seems certain that in some cases at least greater attention should be paid to the patient's psychological outlook on pregnancy. This takes time and even our present ideal of ante-natal care which exists in hospital clinics scarcely gives time to spare after purely physical examination. Ante-natal relaxation exercises are now claimed to be as important in many cases as consideration of the woman's mental attitude towards her expected confinement. The relative importance of these matters may not be very great but it must be recognised that there are instances of inadequate physical examination both as regard detail and frequency of examinations.

Still too many expectant mothers only have a blood test taken during their first pregnancy, although in the past year instances have been noted where even this has been neglected. In the experience of this department over 50% of pregnant women have haemoglobin figures below 80%, necessitating the giving of additional iron. If also, in the case of sudden haemorrhage, the patient's blood group is known, the selection of suitable blood for transfusion is simplified.

Failure to carry out blood examinations when undertaking ante-natal care may well be considered as neglect in professional duty.

Furthermore the majority of home confinements are actually performed by the midwife, and the doctor responsible for ante-natal care is simply available for the delivery if required. In these circumstances it would seem reasonable that a midwife with her considerable responsibility should be already reassured that her patient is not in any degree anaemic, and that should serious haemorrhage occur the suitable blood group can be given when help is summoned. As staff of the local authority every effort is made by this department to see that midwives have knowledge of the blood test results in the cases of all home confinements and also that each case has been considered as to suitability for gas and air anaesthesia.

Health Visiting

The results of the work performed by Health Visitors is not usually very evident and to the public at large it can only be demonstrated by drawing attention to improved general health over a considerable number of years. Even then it is usually admitted that her work in any such improvement is only one of a number of contributory factors.

To the Medical Officer of Health though her work is more evident apart altogether from the maintenance of a routine number of clinics and home visits. He can see from the attendance figures at clinics and the number of infants vaccinated and immunised that her day to day work of health education is effective. He can also judge from the resolution of very numerous individual problems which have come to his notice.

It is the policy here to encourage the Health Visitor to suggest her own solution to a problem and to leave much to her discretion in acting towards this end rather than simply reporting on a situation and leaving her chief officer to take action.

Periodical case conferences, which include all interested parties, are of considerable value. The Psychiatric Social Worker of the Child Guidance Clinic, with his particular experience and advice, has been of assistance in dealing with child behaviour and family problems but it is disappointing that more elastic arrangements are not approved at County level which would permit more direct assistance by the Psychiatric Social Worker. While agreeing that a Health Visitor may well increase her scope into the psychiatric field of preventive medicine in child welfare, her time is still limited by many routine and more material duties which cannot yet be considered as unnecessary. It is deplorable that in a County Health Organisation more attention is not paid to prevention of the less material problems of health, and yet these problems are those which year by year are becoming more important as the pace of life increases.

While on the subject of prevention let it once again be said that the rigid administration claimed to be forced on Children's Departments by the Children's Act might prove less difficult to overcome if co-ordinated with the Health Department. Time and time again one has had to stand by powerless to act until actual disruption in a family has taken place and a mother has had a nervous breakdown or has deserted her family. Health Visitors have often been heard to say - "What can I do about this family?" and if one was honest the answer would be - "Wait until something has to be done". In other words, we cannot prevent trouble so let it happen. This is a shocking reflection on our limitations.

Child Welfare Centres

Number of Births.	376
Number of new attenders under 1 year of age ...	389
Number of new attenders between 1 - 5 years ...	54
Total number of attendances - Windsor ...	3789
Clewer ...	<u>2541</u> 6330

The higher figure for new attenders under 1 year compared with the average number of births in the two previous years is explained as before by a change over of a fairly large number of families resident in army quarters.

Here in Windsor not only are the clinics bright but so would appear to be their future. They are well attended, and a happy and informal air pervades. It seems that at least three-quarters of the infant population attends them.

Again the material benefit they offer may be questioned and it is at once not easy to demonstrate. Attendance figures, however, show that there is a demand, for the majority are regular attenders at their own wish and there are very few who have been particularly asked to attend for advice from the doctor.

The bulk of the time is spent in giving general advice in dealing with the young baby together with considerable encouragement and reassurance. Reassurance is indeed of very positive value especially to a young mother with her first baby.

Demonstrations on general health subjects are arranged by the Health Visitors which it is felt help to stimulate consciousness towards positive health rather than produce results by stressing any particular subject. From time to time demonstrations are assisted by film strips but basically the welfare clinic is the one place where the Health Visitor can carry out her important function of health education.

For those who do not attend the welfare clinics the importance of more frequent home visits must be stressed.

From time to time advice is sought on what appears to be a management difficulty in a child, probably due to a clash of temperaments between mother and child, but the influence of the father or the relationship between mother and father must not be overlooked. Remember also that only one side of the story is heard at the welfare clinic. The Health Visitor must therefore be expected to visit the home during the evening when an impression of the father's influence can be obtained. If necessary an independent interview with the father may be tactfully arranged or even the male approach of a doctor or a psychiatric social worker may be desirable in certain circumstances.

It must not be thought that such behaviour problems are infrequent. It is not possible to give figures but it would be true to say that at any one time each Health Visitor has two or three such cases about which she wishes to have the advice or assistance of others. That is of course apart from the numerous less acute problems with which she feels competent to deal.

Day Nursery

The number of children on the register at the end of the year totalled 36.

	<u>Immunisation</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Total number immunised	312	527	
Number aged 0 - 4 years (inclusive)	286	-	
Number aged 5 - 10 years (inclusive)	23	346	
Number aged 11 - 15 years (inclusive)	3	181	
Immunised by family doctors.	31	-	

Vaccination

During 1955 vaccination of children					
under 1 year totalled	288				
1 - 5 years	17				
Adults	5				
Vaccinated by family doctors	41				

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE - CARE OF THE AGED

No. of part-time Domestic Helps employed	
at the 31st December, 1955.	49
Number of cases serviced during the year	186
Number of hours worked	26,556

This service was discussed quite fully last year and it was pointed out that the bulk of the service was given to the care of the aged. This service together with a little help from friends and relations or neighbours can help to maintain at home an old person who would otherwise have to be admitted to an old people's hostel. There are, however, limits to the help which can be provided and more hostel accommodation is still needed.

A similar problem is found with the chronic sick aged persons. Some of the public clamour demanding more maternity beds mentioned earlier in this report would be better directed to the need for more hospital beds for the chronic sick.

HOUSING

The following houses were erected during the year -

(1) By the Local Authority	...	100
(2) By Private Enterprise	...	127

The comments on housing in last year's report could be repeated again this year, but it appears that medical recommendation to bring an applicant to the top of the housing list is only half the battle. The Housing Department now finds the utmost difficulty in providing suitable accommodation in many cases for those who it is agreed are most deserving.

At one time concern was felt because those families living in condemned property were not being rehoused quickly enough. Such cases added to the size of the list of those awaiting rehousing. There has, however, now developed within the housing list a considerable number of applicants deserving some medical priority in rehousing. A varying number of points are added on medical grounds but in so doing it is becoming increasingly difficult with each new case to avoid jeopardising the chances of an earlier applicant who also claims some medical priority. One must also guard against the illogical situation of having medical recommendations associated with all the top priority cases for rehousing.

Encouraging co-operation in planning has been taking place with regard to the housing need of the aged and it is now intended to some extent to link up extensions to the almshouse units with plans for the eventual provision of a hostel for the aged. It will be appreciated that the latter is a responsibility of the County Council.

As required by Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954, proposals were submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for dealing with houses which appeared to be unfit for human habitation and were in the opinion of the Council suitable for action under Parts 2 and 3 of the Housing Act 1936.

Of the 287 houses referred to in the return made to the Minister last August, 48 houses were in confirmed Clearance Areas and 91 houses or parts of houses were subject to existing Closing or Demolition Orders.

Housing : Inspections, etc.

Information with regard to action taken under the Housing Act 1936, during the year is set out in the form below as required by the Minister of Health:

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.

- (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 394
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. ... 1443
- (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... 301
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. ... 1250
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... 26
- (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. ... 172

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.. ... 52

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.. ... 3
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:
- (a) By Owners ... 4
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 1

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied... | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: | |
| (a) By Owners | 7 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | 0 |

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... | 14 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... | 13 |
| (3) Number of Undertakings accepted from owners not to re-let when premises become vacant ... | 2 |
| (4) Number of Undertakings cancelled by Local Authority after premises had been rendered fit. | 1 |

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made. ... | 6 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit... | 1 |

(E) Proceedings under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made. ... | 3 |
|--|---|

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

Figures received from the Borough Treasurer show that at the 31st December, 1955, there were 587 names on the waiting list for Council houses and that the number of families rehoused during the year were as follows:

Rehoused from waiting list...	...	...	...	54
Rehoused from requisitioned properties...	...	...	...	25
Rehoused from condemned properties.	...	...	...	52
Old people rehoused ...	...	...	...	9
Total				140

Families rehoused during 1954 numbered 122.

Housing Act, 1949

Number of applications for improvement grants..	...	27
Number of improvement grants approved ...	...	22
Number of applications for loans to execute repairs..	...	13
Number of loans approved ...	...	12

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

Although many landlords still fail to take advantage of this Act in order to increase rents of controlled properties, four applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received, these being granted.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Transport and Handling

It has been found necessary to make representation to the owner of one vehicle engaged in the transport of meat. Although repairs have been carried out to this vehicle it is hoped it will soon be dispensed with.

Butchers' Shops, Wholesale and Retail

The following was condemned from Butchers' Shops and other premises:

Condition and portion of carcase or offal condemned	Weight in lbs.										Totals		
	BEEF				MUTTON				PORK				
	Home Killed		Imported		Home Killed		Imported		Home Killed			Imported	
	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal		Meat	Offal
<u>ABSCESS</u> <u>Liver</u>		16										16	16
<u>BRUISING</u> Top Side	23											23	36
Trimings (forequarter)	13											13	
<u>CIRRHOSIS</u> <u>Liver</u>				6								6	6
<u>DECOMPOSITION</u> Hindquarter	145											145	
Kidneys											83	83	
Liver								120				120	348
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u> <u>Heads</u>										24		24	24
TOTALS	181	16	-	6	-	-	-	120	-	24	-	83	430

Other Food Premises

The following is a list of the food condemned at other food premises:

Bacon	...	...	...	26	lbs.
Biscuits...	...	...	...	1	
Butter	...	...	...	45	
Cake.	...	...	...	1	
Cheese	...	...	...	87	
Cheese Spread	...	...	...	14	
Chickens...	...	...	...	35	
Chocolates.	...	...	...	35	
Cream	...	...	...	9	
Eggs.	...	...	...	4	
Fish (Fresh)	...	...	...	84	
Fish (Smoked)	...	...	...	98	
Margarine..	...	...	...	5	
Meat Pies..	...	...	...	24	
Sausages...	...	...	...	<u>105</u>	573 lbs.
<u>Bottled Foods</u>					
Jelly	...	...	...	1	
Pickles	...	...	...	14	
Salad Cream	...	...	...	1	
Sauces etc.	...	...	...	<u>17</u>	33 lbs.
<u>Tinned Foods</u>					
Cream	...	...	...	2	
Fish.	...	...	...	53	
Fruit	...	...	...	520	
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	16	
Fruit Pulp.	...	...	...	19	
Golden Syrup	...	...	...	1	
Ham..	...	...	...	141	
Meat.	...	...	...	283	
Milk.	...	...	...	103	
Offals	...	...	...	34	
Preserves..	....	...	...	11	
Rice.	...	...	...	1	
Soup.	...	...	...	11	
Vegetables.	...	...	...	<u>310</u>	1505 lbs.
Total ...					<u>2111 lbs.</u>

These foods were condemned for a variety of reasons, e.g. decomposition, blown tins, etc. The number of condemnations was 63. In most cases the attention of the Department was called to the unsound foods by the retailer.

MILKDistribution and Registration

The following are registered under the various Orders and Regulations:

Distributors of Milk	...	...	26
Dairymen	...	...	4

Eight distributors are licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk, nine to sell Pasteurised Milk and twenty-one to sell Sterilised Milk.

Special Designations

Phosphatase Test is a test to show the efficiency of pasteurisation and is dependent on the destruction of the enzyme phosphatase by "legal" pasteurisation temperatures. 0.25% of raw milk added to pasteurised milk can be detected in this way.

Methylene Blue Test depends on decolourisation of the dye by bacteria, if present, when added to milk. A sample of milk shall be regarded as satisfying the methylene blue reduction test if between the 1st May and the 31st October it fails to decolourise in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or if between the 1st November and the 30th April it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Tuberculin Tested:

Number of samples taken...	...	29
Passed Methylene Blue Test	...	26
Failed Methylene Blue Test	...	3

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised):

Number of samples taken...	...	25
Passed both tests...	...	20
Void Tests (Methylene Blue)	...	5

Pasteurised

Number of samples taken...	...	36
Passed both tests...	...	27
Void Tests (Methylene Blue)	...	9

Sterilised

Number of samples taken...	...	2
Passed Turbidity Test.	...	2

NOTE: Void Tests. - Tests should not be carried out by the laboratory if the shade temperature at which the samples have been kept exceeds 65°F .

ICE-CREAM

The number of samples submitted to bacteriological examination was 33, which were classified by the Bacteriologist as under:

Grade I	...	...	19	...	...	57.58%
Grade II	...	...	10	...	...	30.30%
Grade III	...	...	-	...	...	-
Grade IV	..	...	2	...	...	6.06%

Two samples were given as Test Void owing to a fault in the water bath ... 6.06%.

Of the above samples 28 were of ice-cream manufactured within the Borough, these being classified as under:

	Grade					Total
	I	II	III	IV	Test Void	
Manufacturer A	6	-	-	-	-	6
Manufacturer B	1	2	-	-	-	3
Manufacturer C	5	1	-	-	1	7
Manufacturer D	3	3	-	-	-	6
Manufacturer E	2	2	-	1	1	6
Total	17	8	-	1	2	28

Provisional grades of ice-cream are as follows:

Provisional Grade	Time taken to reduce methylene blue
I	4½ hours or more.
II	2½ - 4 hours.
III	½ - 2 hours.
IV	0 hours.

There is no legal standard for the grading of the Methylene Blue test of ice-cream, but those samples in Grades III and IV raise grave doubt as to the efficiency in their manufacture or storage.

Owing to staff changes and pressure of work under the Housing Acts there has been a reduction in the number of samples taken, but the position is very satisfactory. Only one sample taken from local manufacturers has been below Grade II.

The following premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938:

Ice-Cream:

Manufacturers in operation	5
Storage and sale	67
Sale only	16

<u>Preserved Food..</u>	26
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FOOD AND DRUGS

The following table shows the number of samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and the results of such analysis:

	Number Examined			Number Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Baking Powder ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
Butter. ...	2	-	2	-	-	-
Bronchial Mixture..	1	1	2	1	1	2
Coffee. ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
Desiccated Coconut.	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ice-cream ...	3	-	3	-	-	-
Margarine ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
Milk... ...	17	1	18	-	1	1
Orange Drink. ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
Orangeade Powder...	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sausages, Beef ...	5	2	7	1	-	1
Sausages, Pork ...	3	-	3	2	-	2
Scotch Cake.. ...	1	-	1	-	-	-
Vinegar. Malt ...	3	-	3	-	-	-
Butter Almonds ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter Assortment..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter Brazils ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Butter Crunch ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butter Ginger ...	-	1	1	-	1	1
Butter Mints. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Butterscotch. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Buttered Rolls ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Borax and Honey ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Cake Mixture. ...	-	3	3	-	-	-
Cascara Sagara ...	-	2	2	-	1	1
Chocolate caramels.	-	1	1	-	1	1
Coconut Centres ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Coconut Rings ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Carried forward	41	24	65	4	5	9

Brought forward	41	24	65	4	5	9
Cough Linctus ...	-	3	3	-	2	2
Cough Syrup.. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Custard Powder ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Epsom Salts.. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fish Paste... ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Flavoured Milk Drink	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Cookies ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Pastilles ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fruit Salad.. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Glycerine, lemon & honey	-	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Paste... ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mincemeat	-	1	1	-	-	-
Oil of Cloves ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Oranges	-	1	1	-	-	-
Orange Squash ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pepper (White) ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Pie Filling.. ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pudding Mixture ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Saccharin Tablets..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Shortcake	-	1	1	-	-	-
Soup... ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Table Jellies ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Toffees	-	2	2	-	1	1
Vanilla Flavouiring.	-	1	1	-	-	-
Wine (Non-Alcoholic)	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	41	54	95	4	8	12

Table of Adulterated Samples

Sample No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or other Irregularity	Observations
214	Butter Ginger	Informal	50% deficient in butter.	Informal sample, unable to repeat formally, out of stock.
221	Pork Sausages	Formal	10.8% deficient in meat.	Letter to manufacturers and vendors.
223	Pork Sausages	Formal	14.6% deficient in meat.	Letter to manufacturers and vendors.
269	Milk	Informal	Moulds in bottle.	Letter to Processor and vendor.
270	Chocolate Caramels	Informal	Inferior quality.)	Complaints by purchasers of very cheap sweets - no action.
271	Toffees	Informal	Inferior quality.)	
279	Beef Sausages	Formal	15% deficient in meat.	Letter to manufacturer and vendor.
283	Bronchial Mixture	Informal	20% deficient in sugar.)	No.288 taken as a result of repeat on No.283. Letter to manufacturer resulted in adjustment of formula to comply with labelling.
288	Bronchial Mixture	Formal	20% deficient in sugar.)	
291	Baby Cough Linctus	Informal	Incorrect labelling.)	Letter to manufacturer resulted in labels being amended.
292	Lemon Linctus	Informal	Incorrect labelling.)	

Food Premises

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	12
Butchers ...	...	...	...	20
Catering Establishments.	...	...	...	43
Chemists ...	...	...	...	6
Cooked Meats	...	...	...	2
Fish Fryers.	...	...	...	5
Fishmongers.	...	...	...	7
Greengrocers	...	...	...	22
Grocers and General	...	...	...	69
Hotels	...	...	...	7
Public Houses	...	...	...	67
Sugar Confectioners	31
Wholesale Meat Depots...	2
Wine Merchants	7
Works Canteens	3
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				303
				<hr/>

During the year it was found necessary to serve 18 informal notices on owners or occupiers of food premises. At the end of the year 4 of the above notices had been complied with together with 12 informal notices which had been served previously.

FOOD BYELAWS

The food traders are co-operative and the byelaws have been well observed, in no case has it been found necessary to take enforcement action.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONSCommon Lodging House

The common lodging house has been satisfactorily kept, and has given no cause for complaint.

Rats and Mice Destruction

3,624 visits in this connection were made to various premises. The number of rats found dead was 136.

Treatment of sewers was carried out in April, 87 manholes being baited. The sewers were again treated in November, 82 manholes being baited.

Disinfection

Disinfection is carried out by the Windsor Group Hospital Management Committee at their disinfecting plant at Maidenhead Isolation Hospital.

During the year disinfections were as follows:

Articles of bedding and clothing disinfected	...	161
Articles of bedding and clothing destroyed..	...	148
Rooms disinfected...	...	124

Verminous PremisesBed Bugs

Council houses disinfectested	...	8
Other houses disinfectested..	...	14

Fleas

Council houses disinfectested	...	3
Other houses disinfectested..	...	3

Other Pests

Council houses disinfectested	...	7
Other houses disinfectested..	...	11

SANITARY DEFECTS AND NUISANCES

During the year 1494 sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered, 182 informal and 24 formal notices were served requiring abatement of the defects or nuisances. At the end of the year 54 informal and 15 formal notices had been complied with. In addition 32 informal and 15 formal notices which were outstanding at the end of 1954 had been complied with. In two cases it was necessary for the Council to carry out works in default.

COMPLAINTS

Absence of, or dilapidated, dustbins	...	...	61
Ants, etc...	...	...	25
Bats..	...	...	1
Flies.	...	...	4
Food and Drugs	...	...	17
Housing defects...	...	...	53
Choked or defective drains	...	...	40
Milk and Dairies..	...	...	2
Noise.	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations.	...	...	5
Offensive smells..	...	...	20
Overcrowding	...	...	1
Pigeons	...	...	3
Rodents - Rats	...	...	173
Mice	...	...	117
Sanitary Conveniences...	...	...	11
Snakes	...	...	2
Verminous Premises - Bugs	...	...	18
Fleas	...	...	9
Lice	...	...	1
Wasps, etc..	...	...	38
Miscellaneous	...	...	1
			<hr/> 603 <hr/>

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1948

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs.1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced	27	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced	92	69	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced (excluding outworkers' premises)	12	12	1	-
TOTAL	131	89	5	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of Defects				Prosecutions Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences -					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	-	1	-
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	4	2	3	-	-
TOTAL	8	5	3	1	-

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

Various factories and other premises have been inspected and notices served for the provision of proper means of escape in case of fire. Before any notice is served, the co-operation of the Fire Service is sought.

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	22
Informal notices complied	...	...	...	...	6

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In February an appeal was heard at the County Court against a demand served by the Council upon the owner of a certain dwelling-house where the Council had carried out works of repair, the owner having failed to comply with a notice served under Section 9 of the Housing Act 1936. The hearing was adjourned until June when the Court accepted the report of a building referee, the amount of the demand being reduced.

In September proceedings were instituted against a shopkeeper in respect of contravention of Sections 17, 22 and 47 of the Shops Act, 1950. Defendant fined 5/-d on each of three counts.

In December a shopkeeper was fined £1.0.0d for a contravention of Section 47 of the Shops Act, 1950.

Letters of warning were sent during the year in respect of the following:-

Bottle of milk found to contain mould.
 Pork pies affected with moulds exposed for sale.
 Sausages 10.0% deficient in meat.
 Sausages 14.6% deficient in meat.
 Sausages 15.0% deficient in meat.
 Contraventions of Section 47 of the Shops Act, 1950 and the Royal Borough of New Windsor (Holiday Resort - Sunday Trading) Order, 1954.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Common Lodging House	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	447
Dwellinghouses -							
Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Housing Act, Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
" " Reinspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	949
Housing re Applications.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Public Health Act Inspections (Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
" " " Reinspections (Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
" " " Inspections (other than Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	258
" " " Reinspections (other than Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
Verminous Premises, Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" " Other Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Factories -							
Mechanical Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
" Reinspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Non-Mechanical Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fireguards Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food and Drugs -							
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
Dairies, etc	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	405
Food Transport & Handling	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Meat Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	491
Preserved Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Samples Taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	227
Unsound Food - Condemnations	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	45

Carried forward

4037

Brought forward	4037
Interviews..	810
Legal Proceedings.	3
Market and Stalls.	409
Means of Escape in Case of Fire -	
Factory Act Inspections	2
" " Reinspections...	6
Public Health Act Inspections	28
" " " Reinspections...	72
Meetings Attended.	28
Merchandise Marks.	121
Moveable Dwellings	10
Other Pests.	21
Pet Animals Act...	41
Piggeries and Stables...	3
Places of Public Entertainment	2
Public and Other Conveniences.	3
Refuse Tips.	2
Rodent Control	3624
Schools Inspections	2
Service of Notices	121
Shops -	
Hours of Closing	115
Other Inspections	203
Smoke Observations	7
Water Courses	1
Water Samples	1
Miscellaneous	1062
Improvement Grants	6
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